

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 182.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANYAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER

ARTISTS' SUNDRIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS

FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES

IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [295]

## Insurances.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,

&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world

payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 400,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 200,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 200,000.00

TOTAL CAPITAL AND

ACCUMULATIONS, 8th

May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. HICKCOCK, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all

parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest

on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the

UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-

tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether

Shareholders or not) in proportion to the

premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to

ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS AT Current

Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000

PAID-UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to

ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE AT Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed

AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD

of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [452]

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY

COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY (CHINA)

(CLOSE TO THE UNION CHAPEL.)

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN

AND

AMERICAN NOVELTIES,

CONSISTING OF:—

TRAVELLING BAGS, FANCY ARTICLES,

TRAVELLING TRUNKS, LADIES'

WORK BOXES, PENCIL CASES,

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

ELECTRO-PLATED

GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

EMILE PFANKUCHEN.

Amoy, 25th July, 1882. [527]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public

Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 26th August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the

Premises

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the Land Office as INLAND

LOT No. 205D, measuring North-East 102

feet, South on Hollywood Road 27 feet,

North-West 37 feet, South-West 88 feet.

Together with the 2 HOUSES Nos. 97 and

99, Hollywood Road, and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4,

Ng Kwai Lane.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1882. [565]

POSTPONEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by

Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 28th August, 1882, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,

at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

situate in Queen's Road East, Victoria,

Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof

on the Queen's Road and measuring thereon

175 feet or thereabouts, on the South side

thereof on Ground now or formerly in the

possession of Government and measuring

thereon 175 feet, on the East side thereof on

Inland Lot No. 37, and measuring thereon

120 feet, on the West side thereof on

Inland Lot No. 35, and measuring thereon

220 feet, which said PIECE of GROUND is

Registered in the Land Office as INLAND

LOT No. 74. Together with the 48 MES-

SAGES thereon for the residue of a term

of 75 years and for the further term of 924

years.

THE Property will be offered for Sale in 48 Lots

and will be sold subject to the respective

lettings and tenancies thereof and to the

Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to be

performed thereon.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

Hongkong.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [524]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 66, containing Four

Substantially Built HOUSES and Four

Large GRANTIE GODDONS in the Baya

East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's

Road East. The above Property will be Sold

in one lot or in separate Lots of one HOUSE

and 1 GODOWN in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES

in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUEN PO,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [510]

## Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND

OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the

highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and

for Voigtlander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE

GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and

within easy distance of the principal landing

places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

DE SOUZA & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND

BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUIAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH

ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH

ON

VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR

MARKET REPORTS

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed

at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [582]

AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

HAS

A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS

THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY

FROM

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS

FROM

Cartes de Visite, Cabinets, and all other Styles

of Portraits at equally moderate prices

executed under the supervision and

management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,

Studio 8, Queen's-road. [550]

## Intimations.

SAVILE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALLENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,

SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PLAIN PRINTED AND BROCADED SATEENS.

THE New French Satin LISSE in Fancy and Plain to contrast for Costume, exquisite, light,

and Fashionable Material for this Season.

ZEPHYR CLOTHS IN LATEST STYLES OF PATTERN.

These Goods are recommended specially for their extreme lightness and durability

of Colour, for Washing Costumes they are Unequalled.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED A CHOICE VARIETY OF

LADIES' STRAW HATS, MILLINERY TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

RIBBONS AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FANCY SILKS.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR MILLINERY PURPOSES.

LACES AND TRIMMINGS.

BLACK, WHITE, CREAM, HEADED AND OTHER LACES,

IN LARGE VARIETY

BEADED AND JET TRIMMINGS.

SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS, FANS,

LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, COLLARS,

&c. &c.

THE NEW WATERPROOF EVERCLEAN, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS AND GLADSTONE BAGS,

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTS' 2 BUTTON AND LADIES' 2, 4, 6, AND 8 BUTTON PARIS KID GLOVES,

IN TINS OF THREE-PAIRS ASSORTED COLOURS.

Our Millinery and Dressmaking Departments are now under the able Management of experienced

Assistants, we are therefore prepared to execute in the most elegant style and at reasonable

rates any orders that may be placed under our care.

A CONSIGNMENT OF MUSIC AND BOOKS.</



## Intimations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
SUMMER REQUISITES.  
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

SELTZ GENES.

EYE PROTECTORS.

E-A-R-PLUGS.

FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VINSANTE.

FELLOW'S SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE.

SC. & CO.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS  
AND  
AERATED WATERS  
MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but for evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1882.

The following admirable article on the Egyptian Question appears in the London Daily News of July 14th:—Our Constantinople Correspondent, in a telegram which we publish this morning, encourages the idea that the Sultan may after all comply with the request of the Powers and send an armed force to Egypt. His Ministers are said to be of opinion that Turkish troops and ironclads should be at once despatched thither. Though they have not yet brought the Sultan to be of their mind, the question engages, we are told, his gravest consideration. It is not wise to be confident as to what the Sultan will do until he has done it. A feigned disposition to consent is habitually with Turkish diplomacy a means of delay and refusal. We do not know whether the occupation of Egypt by Turkish troops is really to be desired. It is hard to see what security can be taken for their good behaviour, and their presence there may possibly aggravate the evils which they are sent to subdue. In default of the Sultan's undertaking the task which is urged upon him, the work will, we suppose, devolve mainly upon England, with or without the co-operation of France. The military preparations which are being made show that this possibility is present to the minds of our statesmen. Whoever undertakes the work, it is not likely to be an easy one. Official persons, with that faculty of being wrong at a critical emergency which characterises them, were never weary of telling us that Egyptian soldiers would not fight. It was enough to show them the stick and they would throw down their arms. That delusion has been dispelled. The courage with which the Egyptian artillerymen stood to their guns on Tuesday leaves no doubt of the spirit with which they are animated. While the forts were being knocked to pieces about them; while the very guns they were working were being dismantled and shattered, and they themselves were being slaughtered in heaps, they held their places, and doggedly replied as best they could to the fire of their assailants. Even more significant is the conduct of AGA and his fellow leaders. When they found the forts untenable they still refused to surrender them to our Admiral, and letting loose the convicts from their prisons, handed over Alexandria to pillage and flames rather than allow Admiral Seymour to get possession of it intact. This fact indicates that we are dealing with desperate and unscrupulous men, who are prepared

to meet any extremity rather than yield to us. Of course the opposition can avail nothing against the might of the British Empire. But, all the more for that reason, the spirit animating the people should not be ignored, nor the stubbornness of the resistance, which we have to expect under-rated. Stubborn as may be the resistance offered by the Egyptians, the force we can bring against them is so overwhelming, and the superiority of our guns so immense, that we may hope no protracted or bloody resistance will be possible. But, however bloodless the struggle may be, it will cost much money, and the cost, it is to be borne in mind, will have to be defrayed by the taxpayers of this country. What is the cost likely to be? Last week we offered a preliminary estimate. We showed that when the late Government were preparing to defend Constantinople against the Russians, it expended up to the end of March, 1878, three and a half millions. At that time two army corps were being prepared, but the preparations, it will be recollected, were continued until peace was assured by the Berlin Congress; while the three and a half millions to which we have referred were expended by the end of March. The three and a half millions, that is, were only a part of those war preparations, and we may safely, therefore, assume that three and a half millions will be now expended if it is necessary to fit out an expedition against Egypt. According to the received reports it is intended to get ready at first one army corps, consisting of two divisions of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and the requisite guns and attendant corps. To fit out this force it is said that six or eight thousand men will have to be called up from the Reserves, and that by their addition eighteen thousand men can be landed in Egypt, who will be reinforced by ten thousand men from India, and, if needs be, by an additional fifteen thousand men. This would make a total force of forty-three thousand men. Possibly this force would suffice if the Conference were to delegate to England the task of restoring the *status quo ante*, if no jealousy were to be shown by France or Italy, and if the Sultan were to acquiesce in the arrangement. But complications arise with any other Power. It is quite clear that we should have to prepare an additional army as a precaution. Apart from complications, however, and bearing in mind the stubbornness of the resistance at Alexandria, and the spirit which evidently animates the Egyptian army, it is not quite clear that even 45,000 men would be enough. It would be a very penny wise and pound foolish policy to limit our preparations to the lowest estimate of the military authorities. Before the troops are many days in Egypt we venture to predict it will be found advisable to extend our preparations very considerably. Not improbably if we once engage in military operations it will be found necessary to call out a not inconsiderable proportion of the 58,000 men in the Army and Militia Reserves. It is to be borne in mind, as we pointed out yesterday morning, that both in the Sudan and Abyssinia Egypt has very troublesome and hostile neighbours; and that also the Bedouin tribes have to be considered. If Arab were to avoid an engagement, to retreat before our troops and to attract the Bedouins to his standard, he might protract operations for many months, especially as, for Europeans, the season is unfavourable to operations. As regards the cost of an expedition, then, we have first an estimate of about three and a half millions for the preparations at home, and, in addition, the expense of transport—perhaps a million more. Next there arises the question whether India is to bear the charge of the contingent she will furnish, or whether we shall defray any part of it. It may be argued, not unreasonably, that India is as much interested as England, and therefore should be required to bear her share of the cost as well as of the fighting. Probably this view will be taken, as the finances of India just now are flourishing. If so, this country will have to bear the cost only of the eighteen, or twenty thousand men furnished by it. In the Zulu War Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOKE stated in the House of Commons that the cost of the operations in the field averaged about half a million a month. The army engaged in Zululand was smaller than that proposed to be sent to Egypt; but, on the other hand, the country was farther from the base of operations, and was itself incapable of maintaining an army. We had to convey by sea everything necessary for the maintenance of the army, whereas in Egypt we should find a rich country well provided with the necessities of life. It is probable, therefore, that the cost of the greater force would not exceed the cost of the Zulu campaign, which would be an average of about half a million a month. Under the most favourable circumstances we could hardly expect a termination of hostilities in less than two months. This would be an additional million, which would make about five millions

altogether as the cost of the expedition, assuming that all Europe delegated to the task of restoring order in Egypt, and none of the Powers showed jealousy, or adopted such an attitude as would compel us to increase our army and navy. Were complications to arise, the cost of course would be greatly augmented, and might be multiplied many times; but on the most favourable hypothesis the cost would amount to five or six millions sterling, or about the yield of a three-penny income tax. There would still remain the cost of occupation. It is evident that, if we conquer the country and disband the army, we cannot withdraw our troops until we have organized some kind of defensive force; and the question would then arise whether we were justified in taxing Egypt for the maintenance of our expeditionary corps, while occupying it for the protection of life and property. If the question were answered in the affirmative, the charge under this head would be transferred from the British to the Egyptian taxpayer, or rather perhaps, we should say, to the Egyptian Bondholders. But if it were answered in the negative, the expenditure of nearly half a million a month would continue until the remote period arrived when we could withdraw our troops from Egypt without exposing it to anarchy within or aggression from abroad.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE steamship *Fokien* came out of Aberdeen Dock today.

THE French steamer *Nam Yien*, which arrived to-day from Hoihow, has been placed in quarantine.

A PARADE and Inspection of the Government and Volunteer Fire Brigades will take place at the Central Fire Brigade Station at 4.15 p.m. to-day.

THE band of the "Duffs" will, weather-permitting, play in the Public Gardens on Monday evening next, the 28th instant, commencing at nine o'clock.

A CHINESE named Apo was sent to the Civil Hospital yesterday by the Police at Aberdeen, having been taken off a wreck in a very exhausted condition. The man died at 9.30 this morning. Dr. Stockwell stating the cause of death to have been fever and exhaustion consequent on exposure. An inquest has been ordered for this afternoon.

THE French Government has brought into use a portable electric light plant for service in the army. It enables a powerful light to be thrown into the fortified positions of the enemy. It is also intended to be used for coast defences. The whole is placed on a four-wheeled carriage, drawn by two horses. It is claimed for this invention that it renders it possible to throw a light of 4,500 candle power 10,000 ft. into the enemy's position, while it promises to be useful in making nocturnal explorations.

A CARPENTER was sentenced to six months' hard labor this morning by Captain Thomsett for stealing a bag containing £130.10 from a fellow passenger on board the steamship *Tannadice*. The man from whom he stole the money is a gold-digger who had lived 20 years in Melbourne, and was returning to enjoy his acquisitions. The money was in a carpet bag, which the carpenter it appears, cut a hole in, through which he extracted the bag containing the sovereigns. £99.10 of the money was found concealed in a jar of preserves.

A CELESTIAL baker in the employ of Mr. Dorabjee Nowrojee got three months' hard labor this morning at the Police Court for stealing 8 lbs. of biscuits and 14 lbs. of flour, the property of his master. He aggravated his offence by charging the complainant, Mr. M. Rustumjee, with being in the habit of selling Mr. Nowrojee's biscuits, flour and coals. Mr. Dorabjee Nowrojee appeared and testified to the perfect honesty of Mr. Rustumjee who, he said, had been in his employ eleven or twelve years, during which time he had never any reason to find fault with him.

As the weather has cleared up and looks settled, the opening performance of Signor Chiarini's talented and gigantic company will be given this evening in the marquee at Bowington, East Point. Everything has been made ready for the reception of the public, and a brilliant programme arranged in which the greater portion of the *artifices* will take part. It is to be hoped that Signor Chiarini's great enterprise in bringing to Hongkong a larger and more complete company than has ever been previously introduced to the public here, will meet with that success which it so well merits. The charges for admission are very moderate, so we anticipate a bumper house this evening, and a successful season to the "Emperor of horse trainers."

A CHINESE broker and a hawk were charged this morning before Captain Thomsett with entering the house of one Mr. Riego Oistre, at No. 16 Elgin Street, with intent to commit a felony. The house, which is at the place, happened to awake at 3.45 this morning, heard the footsteps of some one walking on the first floor of the house, and, going to take observations, saw the broker and the hawk in his master's office, the hawk being concealed underneath the table, while the broker was crouching behind the door. Upon being observed, the two did a bolt into the street, but were overhauled there, a Sikh police constable arresting the broker, while a district watchman seized the hawk. The broker, it appears, has been in the employ of Mr. Oistre for six months and was discharged ten days ago. A sentence of six months' hard labor each rewarded the defendants' enterprise.

It has been settled at the Admiralty that detachments of Marines embarked in war vessels are to be landed for drill once a month. All ships in company are to land their detachments at the same time, so that the men may be drilled as one body, while they are to be drilled on board their respective ships once a week. Each detachment is also to be inspected in marching order once in three months.

WE read that a French electrician has suggested a new method of utilising submarine cables. He proposes that they should be buoyed at several points, and that the buoys should be furnished with lights and the apparatus necessary for sending a telegraphic message, in order that passing vessels may have the means of sending a message without touching at a port to do so. The idea, it is said, has been favorably received by M. Cochery, the French Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S pompous official manner is well known, and it is probable that he often finds it pay. This was not the case, however, recently, when the Home Secretary, in walking down Parliament Street, was accosted by a gentleman who asked if he knew whether a certain house was to let. Sir William professed ignorance, and was immediately asked the same question about another house. "Pray, what do you take me for?" queried the head of the Home Office. "Well," was the unabashed answer, "you looked as if all the street belonged to you."

AN American contemporary is responsible for the following *bonne bouche*:—One day, last winter, a well-dressed young lady was passing along Washington-street, in Boston, and the pavement being coated with ice, she slipped and fell. An aesthetic youth of refinement and culture had the bad taste to indulge in a loud laugh. The young lady arose and indignantly exclaimed:—"Your conduct shocks me. I have seen enough of you to convince me you are no gentleman." "Ya-as," retorted the reprobate youth, hesitatingly, "and I—'ve seen enough of you to convince me you are no gentleman."

SAYS THE *Referee*.—Mr. James Nicol Fleming, the City of Glasgow Bank director, having enjoyed a long Continental trip, surrendered to his bail the other day, and received eight months' imprisonment. The whole thing looks as if James, like a canny Scot, had an inkling that his punishment would be a feeble one, and gave himself up accordingly to get it over. Of course, that is impossible; but none the less the sentence shows how big sinners fare as compared with little ones. Take the case of a little one which is in the same day's newspaper. Charles Jones, a half-starved boy, was charged at Wrexham with stealing a sweet, value one halfpenny. Fourteen days' hard labour and four years in a reformatory. To steal a bull's-eye is evidently a more serious offence in the eye of the law than to issue false balance-sheets, and by a policy of fraud ruin thousands of families. There is not one law for the rich and one for the poor. The oftener this is insisted upon the better, as it is a fact people are slow to accept.

THE *Buenos Ayres Standard* of May 16th contains the following:—"Another terrible case has occurred in the Banda Oriental, which will call for the most immediate and determined action on the part of the French and Spanish Ministers."

A Frenchman, named Louis Napoleon, had taken a contract to wire-fence the estancia of Don Leon Lergerard, and had employed six Frenchmen and one Spaniard. While they were at work making the fence on the 3rd instant, an Oriental soldier, Captain Ortega, with a group of Oriental soldiers, came up to the estancia, and ordered Napoleon and all his men to march off to the 'Cuartel.' The Frenchmen refused, and Napoleon explained to the officer that as they were all foreigners they were not subject to military service, and that the job of work was a matter of importance to them, some 400 patacons, and they could not abandon it. Captain Ortega thereupon ordered his soldiers to dismount, draw their swords, and make them all prisoners. The soldiers tied these poor fellows with their hands behind their backs, and collared them two and two, and they were driven thus to the 'Cuartel,' where, when they arrived, their hair was cut and their beards were shaved. They were obliged to go through military exercise twice a day, and at night they had to sleep with their legs tied. A few days afterwards the sergeant brought them each a blue military blouse shirt, which they were ordered to put on. The Spaniard José Olivares, was the first to whom the blouse was given. He threw the uniform on the ground, and swore he would never wear it, being a foreigner. The sergeant drew his sword and cut him down with a blow on the head. Shortly afterwards Captain Ortega came in and, kneeling on the prostrate form of the wounded Spaniard, cracked his skull with the butt-end of his pistol. That night the Spaniard died. His corpse was sewn up in a hide by the soldiers, and, in the hurry of getting it outside of the 'Cuartel,' the Frenchman Napoleon cut the 'soga' by which he was tied and escaped. His description of that 'Cuartel' is enough to make the hair of our readers stand on end. He says there are over 100 Brazilians, Paraguayans, French, and Spaniards in that yard, tied and collared, and that the horrors which he witnessed there he can never detail. He has on his hands the marks of the 'sogas,' where his fingers were tied and almost disjointed. These reclamations come now in phalanx; and are all stained with blood. The lives of foreigners in the camps of the Banda Oriental are hardly worth an hour's purchase, if the despicable weakness of the Oriental Government is to form a subterfuge and rescue it from the consequences of such outrageous acts. Some joint action by the foreign Ministers is certainly called for. If President Santos repudiates the conduct of his officer Ortega, who so cruelly murdered this poor Spaniard, then we suppose he will be tried and shot; but the 700 unfortunate foreigners kidnapped in the camps and compelled to military service, manacled in that 'Cuartel,' should certainly claim some attention from the Ministers in Montevideo.

HERE is an ingenious "Elegy to the Memory of Miss Emily Kay, cousin to Miss Ellen Goe of Kew," who died lately at Ewell, and was buried in Essex," written by Horace Smith:—  
When her place to the dust fell,  
Such heavenly sounds did MNA, that she  
Knowing her Q. soon 'till U's confess  
Her XLNC in an XTC.

It is quite refreshing to see a Magistrate, animated by a strong sense of public duty, send a fowl stealer to six weeks' hard labor, instead of relegating him to the stocks to be grinned at for a few hours by his compatriots. We are indebted to Captain Thomsett for this display of a vigorous administration of the law, a coolie, who was convicted this morning of stealing a fowl, valued at the high figure of ten cents, being sent to durance vile for that period.

A CURIOUS petition was lately presented to the General Assembly of the Established Church in Scotland. It seems that the Rev. John Campbell, Minister at Iona, uses his church for strange and unusual purposes. At one time, pigs were kept in it, at another cattle were housed in the sacred precincts; while every winter, for some years past, it has been converted into a stack-yard. On one occasion, the church was so full of corn and straw, that service had to be held outside. During the past six months the church has been closed altogether. The petitioners ask that Mr. Campbell should be requested to devote the church to the object for which it was built, and not for farming purposes.

It is a melancholy reflection that the fairest portion of creation are generally at the bottom of mischief. An amorous salt-smuggler and a stone-cutter fell out, it appears, yesterday at Yau-ma-ti over a fair, frail one, and went for each other, the stone-cutter using his long pipe as a weapon, while the romantic salt-smuggler dug his rival in the ribs with a piece of firewood. The result, however, was that the stone-cutter was found shortly afterwards by the police lying in the street in a moribund condition. He was taken to the Station, where he died in a few minutes after arrival. The body was sent to the Civil Hospital, and an inquest has been ordered for this afternoon. The salt-smuggler and his lady-love cleared out on learning of the stone-cutter's demise, but the police are on their tracks, and hope to soon overhaul them.

SAYS THE *Times*.—The last of a series of four torpedo boats, which have just been built for the Brazilian Government by Messrs. Yarrow & Co., of Poplar, underwent its official trials on June 27th, with thorough success. The trials were superintended by Captain C. J. de Mello, naval attaché, and Captain Lobe, engineer officer, on behalf of the Brazilian Government, and were carried out by Mr. Crohn, as representing Messrs. Yarrow. The boats embody several recent improvements, and constitute an advance upon those of this class previously built by the firm. They are 110 ft. in length, with 12 ft. 6 in. beam, the engines being compound condensing, and having cylinders of 12 in. and 21 in. diameter, respectively, with a 16 in. stroke. The propeller is a screw 4 ft. 9 in. in diameter and 6 ft. pitch. The air pump, circulating pump, and feed pumps are worked by independent engines. The coal space is sufficient to carry fuel for a run of about 1,300 miles at a moderate speed. These boats are provided with two masts, one at the bow and another at the stern, the steering being effected either by hand in the usual way or by the aid of steam steering gear, which, with the two rudders, enables the boats to be manoeuvred with remarkable rapidity. The armament of each boat consists of two Whitehead torpedoes, the necessary launching apparatus being provided in the bows of the boat. In addition to these torpedoes, which will be carried in the launching tubes ready for discharging, each boat will carry two spare ones, which can be rapidly loaded into the launching tubes for use after the first two have been discharged. Besides the torpedoes each boat will carry a Hotchkiss gun at the bows. The conditions of the contract were that on a continuous run of three hours with 22 tons weight on board a mean speed of 18 knots should be realized. In the boat which was tried yesterday there were 22 tons 13 cwt. on board, and she was run continuously for three hours, during which time she made 60.93 knots, equal to 20.31 knots per hour. The engines were making over 440 revolutions per minute at 12.1 lb. pressure, from which it will be seen that the test was a very severe one, not only for the engines but for the boiler, the consumption of coal being at the rate of one ton and a quarter per hour. During the run of three hours three pairs of runs were at the measured mile at the Lower Hope, the result of the three pairs of runs being a mean speed of 20.414 knots. In the three boats previously tried the stipulated speed was also exceeded in each case. The results of the trials having proved thoroughly satisfactory to the Brazilian Government the boats will be forthwith despatched to Rio. To this end they will be fitted with masts and sails, and will be navigated thus to their destination, following the example set in other boats built by Messrs. Yarrow for other foreign Governments.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon at the Council room, Government offices. There were present—His Excellency the Administrator (Mr. W. H. Marsh), Sir George Phillip, Chief Justice, Dr. Stewart, Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General, Mr. J. Russell, Colonial Treasurer, and Messrs. Ryrie, Ng Chey, Johnson, and Bellis, unofficial members. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mr. Seth, Clerk of Councils, and confirmed. The Acting Colonial Secretary then read the report of the Finance Committee on the Estimates for 1883, which ran as follows, and moved its adoption:—  
1.—The Finance Committee have carefully considered in detail the Estimates for 1883, and the Lock Hospital Estimates, and have to report that they meet with their approval.  
2.—They approve also of the following votes to be paid from balances, namely:—

- (a.) \$100,000 for the Tyam Water Works, and
- (b.) \$10,000 for the completion of the Breakwater.
- 3.—The Committee did not think it necessary to call any evidence regarding the various votes submitted to their examination, as the minute of His Excellency the Administrator read at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 11th instant, together with the Explanatory Notes that accompanied the Estimates, supplied them with all the information they required.
- 4.—The only recommendation the Committee desire to make is that provision may be made for the erection of a Police Station in the vicinity of Mount Kellet, for the better protection of the residents in that locality.

FREDERICK STEWART, Chairman.

The Administrator informed the Council that he had included an item of \$4,500 for a police station at the Gap, which was recommended in 1879 by the Captain Superintendent of Police, and approved by His Excellency the Governor. Dr. Stewart next moved the second reading of the supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1881, and of the Appropriation Bill for 1883. Mr. Bellis referred to page 32 of the Estimates under the heading of "Roads, streets and bridges," and asked if the item of \$10,000 for drainage and sewage included a preliminary charge for constructing drainage at the Gap for the houses there. The honorable member impressed upon the Council the advisability of making a move and adopting a sanitary measure in that direction, as were the sewage from residents at the Gap to percolate through the strata and mix up with the water supply, it should be very injurious. New houses were being erected at the Peak, and the number of residents was increasing, and in view of the Tai-tam water works, he thought it was high time that some scheme of the kind were carried out so that the water supply would not be polluted. Mr. Marsh said he could not give the details of the scheme, and that the water would come from Tai-tam and no other place. No scheme had been prepared by the Surveyor General. The Colonial Treasurer having made some remarks on the subject, Mr. Johnson said that the drainage should be prevented from going into the Pok-fou-lum reservoir. Mr. Marsh said he was under the impression that strict regulations were observed to prevent drainage going from the Peak into the reservoir. Mr. Johnson asked if these regulations were observed, to which the Administrator replied that he did not know. His Excellency then asked the Council to vote formally \$100,000 for the Tai-tam water works, and \$10,000 for the completion of the breakwater, as the sums had not been included in the Appropriation Bill. The Attorney-General introduced a bill to amend certain provisions of the Supreme Court Ordinances. The object was to repeal the clauses of Ordinance 12 of 1873 providing for a vacation of two months, in August and September. Only certain business was transacted during vacation, and it was desirable to repeal the fixed term of two months and leave the arrangement of the vacation to the Chief Justice, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. At present pleas could not be filed during vacation, and business was brought to a standstill by the hard-and-fast provisions of the Ordinance. He proposed the first reading of the bill. Sir George Phillip seconded, reserving to himself the right to suggest any alterations. This terminated the proceedings.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
RE MR. D. E. BANDMANN  
THE "OWN CORRESPONDENT" TO  
"FRIEND OF INDIA AND STATES-  
MAN, CALCUTTA."

"I do know him, a prominent man. Think him a great deal, and a coward. Yet these fixed evils fit in him. They take place, when virtue's steady bones Look blank in the cold with him."

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.—That you may know, without further "loss of time" whom "Our Own Correspondent of the *Friend of India and Statesman*" is, I write you at once—though I should imagine that anything about Bandmann—or, of Bandmann—would lack interest, and be unworthy a thought. True, he hath saved you some trouble, but then, a goose once saved Rome, and you are not the first man of brains and breeding that a Vermilion snout troubled. I must confess to some astonishment, that you did not, at once feel convinced that "Trumpet Blower" was "Our Own Correspondent." The similarity of word and thought, with his "Correspondence," and the verbiage of which he sent you "galley proofs" (am I right?) should have at once convinced you that one was a rehash of the other. Nor does it need that I should say, (which I do) that of mine own knowledge—I know that the (D. E. B.) corresponds with the *Friend* (?) of India.

Pray, men, these things are as plain as the very light shines through them. The plausibility of friend Pecksniff—I mean Bandmann—throws around all that is, and of him, "a darkness, made visible," to those that know him; I could not help smiling when his Lordship, (the learned judge who sat upon you) was endeavouring to explain the application of "Dragic Bowler's" one paragraph especially.—"Ven he blay Omelet he-dell to Ovelia, go do a money, he-dell he so hard at her eye it come quiet, place." The author of this skit whom I knew most intimately; poor "Ooffitgooff" (since dead) explained to me, this had special reference to Bandmann's treatment of Miss Milly Palmer, and for which he was rather roughly handled by the super of the theatre he was then playing in. If D. E. Bandmann were worthy of my idle time, or the space it would occupy in the columns of your most valuable journal, I could fill pages, accounting ridiculous, contemptible and cowardly episodes of his conduct, all truths; and the petty and Police Court—of almost every city and town has been in would prove my words. There is hardly a city where he plays, but he must quail with the respectability thereof; a theatre whose management will take him again, or a company with whom he acts, but some manly man makes D. E. B. fully worthy of Shakespeare's lines:—"A most absolute coward!"

—Truly yours,

R. DORSAY OGDEN.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1882.

"THAMES-STREET, INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]



## TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMSHIP "LUZON."

The steamship *Conquest*, now known as the *Luzon*, which for some time past has been undergoing extensive repairs at the Kowloon Docks, made a very successful trial trip yesterday. This vessel, well known in the trade between this port and Hongkong, was purchased some time ago by Mr. Fyfe and placed in the hands of the Dock Co., by whom she has been thoroughly overhauled. Her engines have been repaired and put in first class working order, and several improvements have been effected with a view to economy of fuel and general efficiency. A new boiler has been supplied, constructed at Kowloon and tested by hydraulic pressure to 80 lbs. per sq. inch, the working pressure being 75 lbs., that of the old boiler being only 60 lbs.

The upper deck has been renewed, new cabins have been fitted on deck for captain and officers, and the internal arrangement of the main cabin altered so as to accommodate a number of first class passengers, while ample space is provided between decks for native passengers.

The repairs and alterations being completed, steam was got up and the vessel proceeded to the neighbourhood of Peddars' wharf, at about 5 p.m. yesterday, where a goodly number of visitors boarded her. Amongst the visitors were J. A. dos Remedios, Esq., agent for the steamer, R. Cook, Esq., Sec. Dock Co., Capt. Burnie, H. Williams, Esq., Govt. Surveyor, Messrs. Spratt Liddell, Scott Kirkwood, & Co. A start was then made and she proceeded under easy steam until outside Green Island, when a course was shaped past Llama Island, and the vessel's speed tested by the patent Taffrail log, which indicated fully 10 knots, the engines working smoothly and well. The average pressure of steam was 70 lbs., vacuum 26 inches, revolutions 88 per minute, which may be considered very satisfactory.

The vessel was then headed back to the harbour. During the return journey, the health of the owner was proposed by Mr. Liddell in a few ray words. Mr. Fyfe, in responding, said he saw around him many gentlemen whose acquaintance he had made on his first arrival in this so-called "Sink of Iniquity" and "dot on the ocean," he had always found his friends strictly honest and true gentlemen, and considered, after all, that honesty was the best policy, and as he started life on that rule he intended continuing the same to the end of the chapter. The gallant captain's health was then proposed by Mr. Spratt, with three times three "and a tiger," and duly responded to, as was also the health of Mr. Croker, who has had the superintending of the whole of the work.

The Union was the next toast, which was greeted with loud cheers; hearty laughter ensued, when the ubiquitous manager of the Kowloon Dock (he had proposed it) explained that he didn't mean the Union of the stars and stripes, it was only the Union of the Docks he was happy over. A good many Deouch-and-Deouruchs were partaken off before the last of the guests left. Peddars' Wharf was reached about 7 p.m., when the visitors took their departure, bringing a very enjoyable trip to a close.

The steamer returned to Kowloon to finish a few odds and ends and painting.

The "Luzon" will proceed to Manila in a day or two to engage in the local trade. We understand that should this vessel realise the expectations of her owners, a newly established firm, it is probable that they will purchase one or two more vessels of somewhat larger dimensions so as to form a regular line to the province. We wish their enterprise every success.

## BILLIARDS.

ROBERTS AND COOK, FOR £1,000.

The second great match between W. Cook and J. Roberts, Jun., was commenced on Tuesday, July 4th, at the Public Hall, Newmarket. The conditions were, Roberts to concede 750 in 5,000 up for 100% a side, the match being played on a new table by Burroughes and Watts. Mr. F. Cook officiated as referee. It was a few minutes after nine when play began, and 5 to 4 was laid on Cook. The latter won the string and deputed his opponent to commence operations, and after the usual misses on either side Roberts, having failed at a difficult cannon, left Cook in position for the spot. He, however, made no use of his opportunity, and nothing of note occurred until the game had reached—Cook 834, Roberts 61, when the latter ran up 35, to which Cook responded with 22. Roberts in a lucky break of 74, made some magnificent individual shots. Several misses on either side ensued, and the game was called—Cook 857, Roberts 171. Cook made 128 and Roberts 70, while Cook replied with a break of 46. There was again a lull in the scoring, until at 1,425 Cook commenced a break which had reached 34 (six spot, strokes) when he relinquished the cue for the interval. Roberts's score being 620. After a rest of about a quarter of an hour, Cook set to work again, and continued to hole the red until at 1,507 he was in position, after making twenty-one consecutive hazards. He, however, recovered possession at 1,538, and continued scoring until the ball stopped in the jaws of the pocket at 1,603, the break amounting in the aggregate to 178. Roberts made 43, the game being—Cook 1,603 against Roberts 663. With a further contribution of 65, the leader reached 1,668 before leaving a double baulk, and his opponent failing to score, he added 21 more to his total. Roberts then made 62, F. Roberts, who was marking, calling the game—Cook 1,689, Roberts 725. Cook, after making a cannon, made a red winner, and was placed behind the spot. With marked precision the object ball was kept rolling into the corner pockets, until at 1,901 he lost position, having made sixty-nine consecutive hazards; but by dint of some manoeuvring he returned to the attack at 1,918, and with another sequence of forty-two "spots" he reached 2,044, when he was again out of the angle and compelled to resort to the loser into the corner pocket. The red ball stopped rolling close to the middle pocket, and thus gave another opportunity of getting to the top of the table. This was not thrown away upon Cook, who, however, was near the end of what turned out to be the break of the evening, as after seventeen more winning hazards he broke down, after compiling 412 in faultless style. Roberts later on made a splendid 243, and at twenty minutes to one, when play was relinquished, the score stood—Cook 2,167 (unfinished), Roberts 1,051.

On Tuesday at ten minutes past nine the game was resumed, Cook continuing his break and reaching 2,196. Roberts shortly after put together 113 by grand all-round play, and the game was called—Cook 2,313, Roberts 1,233. Some slow play followed, until the game was called—Cook 2,470, Roberts 1,258. Eighteen resulted

from the latter's next attempt, and then his opponent contributed 138 (thirteen and nine spots) in faultless style. Cook in his next effort completed 104. Roberts only added 29 when he failed at his ninth spot, and shortly the game was called—Cook 2,732, Roberts 1,317. The latter contributed a break amounting to 175, causing the game to be called—Cook 2,722 against Roberts 1,484. Cook gained applause as from 2736 he advanced to 2877, then having put the red in thirty-four successive times. The interval was announced at twenty-five minutes to eleven, the full game being—Cook 2,877 to Roberts 1,544, with the former still in position behind the spot, which had been left unfinished at 11—and we should have mentioned that when he stopped 7 to 1 was laid on the striker. Four more spots were scored, when Cook lost position; but he was back on the line again at 2,900, and continued in possession until he had reached 2,939, when he was again compelled to go for a loser. Having accomplished this he utilised the object balls until he regained his favourite position, and he had just landed safely with his fourth thousand, when the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Beaufort, and several other gentlemen, arrived. The Prince shook hands with Cook on passing to his seat at the top end of the room. Cook continued to play in his very best form, but finally came to grief at a delicate "loser" when he had made 276, and increased his aggregate total to 3,019 against 1,556. The game then went to—Cook 3,094, against Roberts 1,610. From this point the latter worked his way to 1729 by generally fine play, and at last concluded the magnificent break of 653, which left his aggregate total 2,263 against Cook 3,094. He set to work again with his very next innings, and aided by a sequence of a hundred and twenty-nine spot strokes carried his figures to 2,658 with a grand break of 395, and thus in two successive efforts he increased his total by the immense number of 1,078 points, and the game, of course, assumed an altogether different aspect, there being an offer at about this juncture in the proceedings to take two "monkeys" about naming the winner. Some ineffectual efforts on either side followed, then Roberts from 2,660 made 241 off the ball, and gave a miss in baulk, the game now being—Cook 3,036, Roberts 2,801. With minor breaks from each player the game was announced—Cook 3,184, Roberts 2,927, when the former included an extraordinary series of twenty-five consecutive spot strokes. Play for the night ceased, the time being a few minutes to one, and the game standing—Roberts 2,927, Cook 3,184.

On Thursday play was resumed at a quarter to nine. Roberts recommenced operations, without, however, improving his score, as he just missed a "push" cannon. Cook was more successful at his opening attempt, which realised 76. Very careful play now became the order of the hour, but while Roberts had been making 39 only Cook had made 263. Roberts only added 4 to his total before his opponent was again busy, and assisted by a fine sequence of spot strokes, an up another break of 109, and reached 3,710 against 2,970, from which latter point Roberts scored 70. Cook later on made a grand break of 207, in which were runs of ten, nine, fifteen, and eighteen spots, and in the course of this fine performance several bits of 100 to 10 were jotted upon his ultimate success. When, however, he broke down, and the balls were left, favourably disposed for his opponent, Roberts offered to take seven "monkeys" or any part of it without response. Evidently on his mettle, he now put together a good sequence of thirty-seven reds in a break of 124, which at his next attempt he capped by an additional three, so that the two breaks amounted in all to 251, his fine execution frequently eliciting loud applause. Nothing further of note occurred until the game stood—Cook 4,172 against 3,390, when Roberts worked his way up to the spot, and made thirty consecutive hazards in a break of 109. Cook then added 4, making his total 4,176, and the interval was announced at half-past ten. After an absence of about twenty minutes Cook continued his break, but only reached 4,189 when he broke down at a simple cannon, and let in Roberts, who made 108. Both now fell off considerably in their play, but more particularly Roberts, and the game became very monotonous. With the figures, however, at 4,234 to 3,733 Cook infused some life into the proceedings with a well-played 156, in which were forty-seven successive spot hazards. Soon after this the Prince of Wales arrived, and by way of a preliminary, Roberts tried the company—which, be it remarked, was now very large—to a display of all-round billiards such as is seldom seen, his break comprising some really marvellous individual shots, and including a sequence of fifteen nursery cannons. Then again there was a lull in the part of Cook who increased his total by 59, and after a series of ineffectual attempts on the part of both players the game was called—Cook 4,490, Roberts 3,901. Cook once again manoeuvred his way to the spot and disposed of the red forty-nine times in succession before breaking down, the contribution numbering in all 164, and bringing his total up to 4,655 against 3,903. It was now Roberts's turn, but he soon lost the white. Still he kept the red in motion until at length he got to the spot. He, however, failed at his thirtieth attempt, and the break thus stopped short at 75. Game—Cook 4,655 against Roberts 3,903. At his next innings Cook virtually settled the last hopes of Roberts's supporters, as, aided by runs of forty-three and eight spots, he made a break of 177, which brought his total up to 4,832, and after his opponent had executed an expiring effort of 33 Cook for the last time found his way to the top of the table, and went out with an incomplete break of 128 a winner by 968 points, the time being twenty-five minutes past midnight. Thus in defeating Roberts by 418 points over and above the start of 75 conceded, Cook was amply repaid for the "dressing" he received from the same hand in the winter. He was loudly applauded on his success, the first to congratulate him being H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who had watched the concluding portion of the game with attentive interest. The stakes were subsequently handed over to Cook by Mr. C. Greenwood, as representing *Bell's Life*.—*Sportsman*.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.  
The M. M. steamer *Oxus*, with the next French mail, left Saigon on the 22nd instant at 5 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on the 25th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P. M. S. Co.'s steamship *City of Pekin* left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 1st instant; she will be due here on or about the 31st.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kaung-ang* left Singapore on the 16th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 25th.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Venezia* left Singapore on the 22nd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 26th.

The steamer *Glenfruin* left Singapore on the 22nd instant, and is due on the 28th.

The Union Line steamer *Harbin* left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 23rd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 28th.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).  
THE Steamship  
"CONQUEST,"  
will be despatched for the above Port, TO-DAY, the 24th instant, at FIVE P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
REMEDIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1882. [578]

## Intimations.

D. K. GRIFFITH.  
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON  
"AERATED" WATERS.  
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,  
(Opposite the City Hall)  
Having lately purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASELAIN'S  
SODA WATER FACTORY.  
I am now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.  
SUPERIOR QUALITY.  
IS GUARANTEED.  
Consumers should try these carefully Manufactured  
SPARKLING WATERS.  
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.  
All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,  
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

WING TY LOONG.  
HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200 lbs. in Barrel. Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bouilli, American Ham, Bacon, Codfish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sausages, Salmon Bellets, Mackerell, Sheep's Tongues, Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of Oilmen's stores at moderate prices.  
No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY  
COMPANY.  
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.  
SHANKS, REVELL & Co.,  
PROPRIETORS.  
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDRERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.  
Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.  
All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.  
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,  
No. 6, PEDDARS' HILL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

S Z H I N G.  
TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.  
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.  
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.  
No. 76, WELINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

Y E U Q U A.  
SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.  
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.  
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.  
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.  
NOW READY, PRICE 25c.  
A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882.  
IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE  
No. 6, Peddars' Hill.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

C H I E N A M.  
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,  
WATCH MAKER  
AND  
ENGRAVER.  
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS.  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.  
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.  
No. 72, WELINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.  
PUBLISHED  
EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK.  
AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDARS' HILL

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.  
The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.  
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET Published Daily at Noon, and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.  
Hongkong, 1st April 1882.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.  
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.  
Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.  
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.  
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

## Amusements.

## OPENING PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING.

(WEATHER PERMITTING).

RETURN AND FAREWELL VISIT TO HONGKONG

OF G. CHIARINIS

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND PERFORMING ANIMALS.

THE MOST GIGANTIC AND MOST TREMENDOUS SHOW EVER BROUGHT TO CHINA.



RETURN OF THE GREAT CONFEDERATION OF CIRCUS TALENT.

THE CHAMPION RIDERS.  
BEAUTIFUL EQUESTRIENNES, DARING GYMNASTS, CLASSICAL ATHLETES, JUGGLERS, CONTORTIONISTS, FUNNY CLOWNS, DIMINUTIVE PONIES, AND THE WILD BEASTS.

The Greatest Living Horse Educator, SIGNOR CHIARINI, and his Magnificent Horses of World-wide fame. THE LEADING STARS OF BOTH HEMISPHERES ARE HERE ASSEMBLED TOGETHER. THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS!!!

PROF. JOHNSON, THE CELEBRATED WILD BEAST TAMER.

THE ELEPHANTS FROM CEYLON. THE ZEBRA FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA. THE BLACK PANTHERS (MAN EATERS OF JAVA). THE WONDERFUL KANGAROO (AUSTRALIAN MARSHWALL). THE CYNOCETALUS PORCARIA FROM MADAGASCAR. THE SACRED BULL FROM BENAIRE. THE INDIAN GAZELLE. THE LIVING OURANG-OUTANG FROM BORNEO. THE LAMPOON MONKEYS FROM SUMATRA, BORNEO, CELEBES, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

In addition to which will appear THE IMPERIAL SHIMIDZU JAPANESE TROUPE (8 IN NUMBER). Recently engaged by Signor CHIARINI at an enormous outlay of Money to travel with his already recognised Great Company.

ADMISSION:  
BOXES FOR 6 PERSONS ..... \$12.00  
DRESS CIRCLE ..... 2.00  
STALL (CARPETED SEATS) ..... 1.00  
PIT ..... 50

CHILDREN UNDER TEN AND SOLDIERS UNDER THE RANK OF OFFICERS HALF PRICE EXCEPT TO BOXES.

A reserved division of the Carpeted and Pit Seats has been arranged for Native Ladies. (To which they alone are admitted).

A plan of the Seats can be seen at the Entrance to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

(MR. MOORE'S OFFICE), where Tickets will be on Sale to-day and daily from 9.00 A.M. till 4.00 P.M., accommodating Parties who may wish to Secure Seats in advance.

Doors open at EIGHT O'CLOCK. The performance will commence at NINE O'CLOCK punctually.

G. AGRATE, General Agent. [579]  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1882.

## Intimations.

TOK KEE.  
COAL MERCHANT,  
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.  
Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

LING SHING.  
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,  
No. 5, WELINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE  
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.  
Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.  
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1881. [458]

SPECIAL NOTICE.  
TO ADVERTISERS.  
SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET FREE OF CHARGE.  
As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

## Intimations.

WAH LOONG,  
ESTABLISHED 1865.  
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.

DEALER IN  
Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Matting, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed.  
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

A H O Y.  
HOV LEE.  
MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentle-men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Matting, of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.  
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

NOTICE.  
THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c. CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.  
Apply to  
HING LEE,  
37, Tung Man Lane.  
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

S U N S H I N G.  
DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for all class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic design. Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.  
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

## Intimations.

J. M. G U E D E S.  
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,  
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.  
No. 33, WELINGTON STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
—Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,  
WANCHAI.  
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
L. MALLORY,  
Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [495]

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In deference to the wishes of a large number of subscribers we have determined on and after MONDAY, July 24th to issue the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET at NOON instead of as at present. Several important alterations will also be made in the get-up of the sheet. In addition to the usual shipping information all the interesting items of late news, such as telegrams, local occurrences, &c., will be published. A special report of share and other important business up to 11.30 A.M. will appear daily in the SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Advertisements for the morning sheet, which are inserted without extra charge, must be handed in not later than 11 A.M. THE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET is issued GRATIS to all the Mercantile and Shipping Houses, Chinese Hong, and places of public resort, and is the best and Cheapest Advertising Medium in the Colony.  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,  
6, PEDDARS' HILL.  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1882.

SAM HING, (STULTZ).  
MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,  
HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentle-men's Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretonnes and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.  
No. 49, and 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

## NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.  
Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.  
"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS, &c., &c.  
Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,  
6, Peddars' Hill, 1st March, 1882.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON  
HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-men of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting ..... 50 Cents.  
Shampooing ..... 25 Cents.  
Shaving ..... 25 Cents.  
Trimming Beards ..... 25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.  
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash of GOGO, you will NEVER BE BALD.  
The Proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.  
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [516]

## Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE  
For Singapore.—Per *Seraph*, to-day, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per *Fukien*, tomorrow, the 25th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Manila.—Per *Conquest*, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Straits Settlements.—Per *Glenelg*, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Sunida Maru*, on Friday, the 1st September, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Glenelg*, on Saturday, the 2nd September, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Sunda*, on Saturday, the 2nd September, at 3.30 P.M.  
The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory* and *Hong Kong List for the Far East* for 1882, which supersedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.  
The BRITISH PACKET "CANTON" will be closed on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.  
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.



